

Robeson to Address May Day Rally

Other Speakers Include Charney, Trachtenberg

Paul Robeson, Negro leader and artist yesterday accepted an invitation to address labor's giant May Day Peace Rally at Union Square Friday.

Other headliners at the rally commemorating the 10th anniversary of FDR's passing and the 70th anniversary of May Day will include the two recently released Smith Act defendants, George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg, whose release from prison pending a new trial was ordered last weekend by Judge Dimock.

Writer Albert E. Kahn, co-publisher of "False Witness" by Harvey Matusow will also address the Peace, Jobs and Democracy demonstration.

Other speakers will include Howard Fast, novelist; William Patterson, Negro leader and head of the Civil Rights Congress; Mrs. Rose Weinstock, wife of Louis Weinstock, imprisoned Smith Act victim; Doxey Wilkerson, Jefferson School of Social Science and rank and file representatives of AFL, CIO and independent trade unions, as well as spokesmen from youth, nationality and community groups.

A children's program featuring carousels and a hootenanny will start the May Day proceedings at 4:30 p.m. to be followed promptly at 5 p.m. with the main program.

Entertainment for the children and the rally itself will be provided by such People's Artists luminaries as composer-balladeer Earl Robinson, Betty Sanders, Al Moss and Pete Seeger, as well as a fraternal youth chorus.

Truman Hits Giveaway

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 26.—Former President Harry S. Truman yesterday accused the Eisenhower Administration of attempting to sabotage the Tennessee Valley Authority. He charged before an airport crowd which gathered to see him made an honorary lifetime member of Citizens for TVA, Inc., that the Republicans are giving away the nation's natural resources to special interests.

City Officials Meet Today On Polio Vaccine Snafu

By MICHAEL SINGER

City officials will meet this afternoon in an effort to "get off the ground" on the bogged-down Salk vaccine distribution. The Mayor's special committee will meet with representatives of medical, pharmaceutical and pharmacist groups and city councilmen

presented to the Board of Health for final action. The recommendations follow closely those suggested by Councilman Ross.

It declares its purpose is "to see that poliomyelitis vaccine does not get into unauthorized hands" and warns that the shortage of the vaccine in the next few months creates a possibility that "there may be theft or improper possession of it in the course of handling, transportation and distribution."

The proposed regulations make it unlawful for anyone to possess the Salk vaccine unless prescribed for his use by a physician, pharmacist or other person licensed by the state to engage in the sale or dispensing of drugs.

The resolution would amend the sanitary code to provide \$500 fines and/or a year in prison for violation of the regulation.

Drug wholesalers, druggists and physicians would be required to keep a record of all vaccine

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Dulles Retreats from No-Talk Stand on China

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary of State Dulles today retreated from the State Department's belligerent "conditions" for a meeting with China to settle the Formosa crisis. This followed worldwide protests against the State Department's automatic and immediate negative reply to Chou

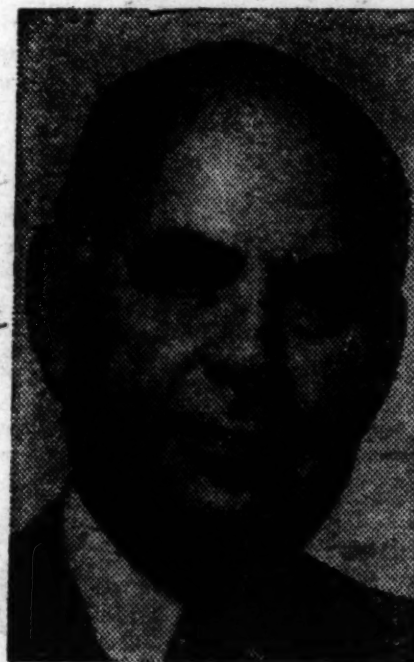
Eisenhower UMT Plan Set Back

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson told the House Armed Services committee today that the administration still would prefer to see authority to draft youths into a camouflaged universal military training program written into the pending reserve training bill. But he added that "frankly, it doesn't ruin the bill if you go the other way."

The committee had already voted to go the other way. Wilson's statement was regarded as a death blow to any chances that the draft authority might have been put into the bill on the House floor.

The administration had asked for power to draft youths 19 or older for this program if there were not enough volunteers. But the committee left this out of the bill.

HITS IKE'S PLAN



WASHINGTON, April 26.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) today described President Eisenhower's 90-cent minimum wage proposal as "a paltry and insufficient amount."

He testified before a Senate labor subcommittee in support of his bill to raise the minimum from the present 75 cents an hour to \$1.25.

Soviets Agree To Vienna Parley Of Big 4 Envoys

MOSCOW, April 26.—The Soviet Union agreed today to an ambassadors' conference in Vienna May 2 proposed by the Western allies, on a treaty with Austria.

The Soviet government, in identical notes to the U. S., Britain and France, stated:

"The Soviet Union expresses the hope that this conference, taking into consideration the result of the talks in Moscow between representatives of Austria and the Soviet Union, will make it possible to conclude a settlement of the Austrian question in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and to completely re-establish the independence of a democratic Austria."

"The Soviet government does not share the opinion that the calling of an ambassadors' conference in Vienna under the present circumstances is the shortest way to reach the necessary agreement of the Austrian problem, because it is perfectly possible that this question could be considered and settled at a conference of the foreign ministers of the four powers with the participation of Austria, which could be called in the near future."

"However, since the U. S. Government considers that a preliminary conference of ambassadors is necessary in order to 'carry out preparatory work' the Soviet government is prepared to meet the desires of the U. S. Government."

VIENNA, April 26.—The U.S. embassy has frozen key personnel in their Vienna post pending outcome of Austrian treaty moves, and the U. S. Army may order a similar move, it was disclosed today.

May Seek Rehearing on 13

Harry Sacher, attorney for Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney, whose Smith Act convictions were set aside last week because of perjured testimony of Harvey Matusow, said he was considering an application for reargument of a new trial motion for the other 11 defendants now in prison.

In a statement to the press,

On the Inside—

- Yucca Flat Blast True Advertisement of Eisenhower Policies, Page 2.
- Bandung Notebook by Ralph Parker, Page 2.
- Attacks on Labor's Political Action, Page 5.

En-lai's offer of talks. Dulles told a press conference he was not ruling out the possibility of direct U.S. talks with China. He indicated the U.S. would be willing to discuss a cease-fire with China without Chiang Kai-shek's regime being present. But he said this would be done only if it didn't "infringe" on Chiang Kai-shek's "rights."

The Secretary of State also said that release of Americans held in China and an immediate cease-fire in the Formosa area were not required before talks could be held with the Chinese.

Dulles made his views conform considerably to the position taken by Democratic Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who proposed accepting Chou's offer.

WANTS "ASSURANCES"

Dulles said he would want "assurances" that the Chinese were sincere in saying they want to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

All of these statements were made in answer to questions about the Department's attitude toward Chinese Premier and foreign minister Chou En-lai's week-end offer to start direct negotiations with the U. S. to ease tensions in the far east, including the Formosa area.

From the British government yesterday came strong indications of dissatisfaction with the initial State Department rejection and pressure for talks to end the crisis.

Authoritative sources in London said the British government had offered its good offices to get negotiations started. Britain recognizes the Chinese government.

GEORGE'S VIEW

Referring to the far east and to the Soviet initiative in getting the big four together for an Austrian treaty Dulles said "recent developments seem to give ground for hope" for peace.

Sen. George told reporters he agreed generally with Dulles' new position. Chou having made a proposal for talks, "it seems to me that we should not lose the opportunity to talk directly with him," George said.

Sacher declared:

"All talk at this time of a new trial for Trachtenberg and Charney is premature. I have under consideration an application to Judge Dimock for reargument of the motion for a new trial for the other 11 defendants."

"The disposition of that application must necessarily affect the question of further prosecution of Trachtenberg and Charney."

(Continued on Page 5)

Yucca Flat Blast — Not Atom-Ship Talk — Seen As True Advertisement of Eisenhower Foreign Policy

By JOSEPH CLARK

Congressional atomic energy spokesmen yesterday praised President Eisenhower's proposed atomic-powered merchant ship "as a floating advertisement for the peaceful uses of atomic energy." But the same news wires reported yesterday that Yucca Flat, 75 miles north of Las Vegas, Nev., will keep its date with atomic destiny as soon as weather conditions permit. Yucca Flat will be blasted by a nuclear device equal to 40,000 tons of TNT, or double the bomb that killed 100,000 in Hiroshima.

Peace Forces Register Gains In French, German Elections

The Social Democrats who campaigned for negotiations with the Soviet Union won a smashing victory in lower Saxony Sunday over Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party.

The Socialists vigorously condemned rearmament within NATO and got 59 seats while the Christian Democrats received 43. The Communists won two seats.

Adenauer's party which supported a new Wehrmacht lost votes compared with the 1953 national elections, thus following the trend in all state elections since that time which have been fought on the rearmament issue.

The Socialists are demanding immediate talks with the Soviet Union so Germany can be unified. They used the successful Austrian-Soviet negotiations as an effective argument in the campaign.

The results show that the Socialists were able to improve their position as the strongest party of lower Saxony, Socialist leader Erich Ollenhauer said. This is taken as approval of the Socialists' foreign and provincial policies.

The Communist Party and Socialist Party were big winners in the French regional (canonal) elections, results of the run-off yesterday revealed. Charles De Gaulle's

right wing party was the biggest loser.

Despite the opposition of the right wing leaders of the Socialist Party to a united front the Communists were successful in establishing a united front in the localities. The Communists withdrew their candidates where the Socialists had a larger vote and the Socialists reciprocated in many places where the Communist had surpassed the Socialist in the voting of a week ago.

The Communist Party emerged as the single-biggest party in France from the point of view of popular support. However, seats in the cantonal councils are not proportionate to the vote, but by absolute majorities and the center government parties maintained a coalition which enabled them to get the largest number of seats.

The large vote received by the Communists and the success of their united front policy refuted the false reports of last week that the Communists had lost ground. They gained more than in any previous local election.

The Communists gained six for a total of 43 seats; the Socialists got 279 for a gain of 10 and the DeGaullist Social Republicans elected 72 for a loss of 79; the Radicals and their allies 393.

If the atomic-powered ship is intended to advertise peace, then the Yucca Flat explosion is a rabid advertisement for atomic destruction.

On Sunday the 29 Asian and African nations at Bandung unanimously said:

"Pending the total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear and the monuclear weapons, this conference appealed to all the powers concerned to reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons."

The answer of the Administration was the decision to explode still another bomb in Nevada. And to advertise the war-uses of atomic energy correspondents have been invited to Yucca Flat from all over the country. School kids have been let out of school to act as messengers.

A carnival atmosphere surrounds the grisly deed being performed. And on Monday Nobel prize-winning geneticist Prof. Muller said radiation from nuclear tests can cause harmful mutations in the next generation of Americans.

Press agency reports from Las Vegas said yesterday:

"The initial postponement threw



Las Vegas resorts, its Chamber of Commerce and the more than 4,000 observers on hand for the test into a tizzy."

The dispatch tells how the gamblers along Las Vegas glittering, super-crowded "strip" were making book on when the explosion would go off.

But fortunately there are Americans whose deeds are indeed a worthy advertisement for our country. Longshoremen's Local 10 of the ILWU in San Francisco has voted in favor of outlawing the bomb. In a resolution the dockers said peace is a question "of the survival of mankind" and asked that "atomic and hydrogen weapons be outlawed."

Also in San Francisco 65 citi-

zens launched a petition drive over the weekend. The petition calls on "all countries to outlaw atomic warfare," and will be presented to the special 10th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly in San Francisco June 20.

Puerto Rican Cables Plea To Bandung

SAN JUAN, P.R., April 26.—Dr. Concepcion de Gracia, president of Puerto Rico's Independence Party, hit America's colonial rule, in a cable to the Asian-African conference at Bandung, Indonesia.

"Puerto Rico," said Dr. de Gracia's cable, "is living under a colonial rule imposed by the United States."

Dr. de Gracia is a Puerto Rican senator, as well as the leader of the island's second largest political party.

The Puerto Rican leader denounced official American propaganda that the island is free. "The United States," he said, "is attempting to give the false impression that Puerto Rico has achieved self-government under the so-called Commonwealth, which is a disguise of its present colonial status."

Puerto Rico, he continued, has been struggling for independence since it was taken over by the United States in 1898.

The cable was sent to President Sukarno of Indonesia. Dr. de Gracia asked him to read it to the 29-nation conference.

For Big 5 Peace Talks — All Out on May Day!

BANDUNG NOTEBOOK (2)

The Voice of the Asian-African Conference

By RALPH PARKER

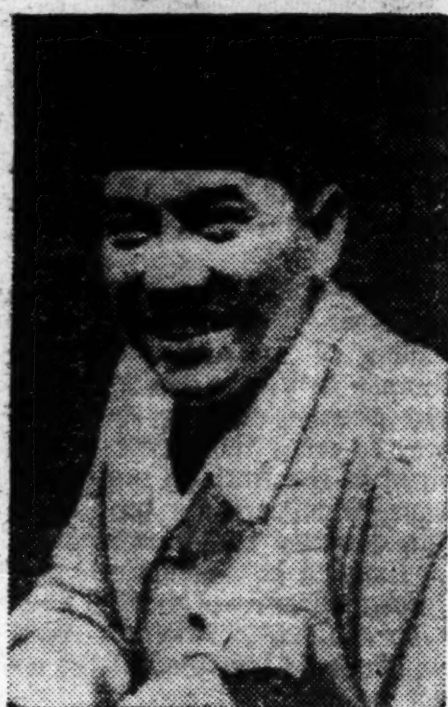
II.

BANDUNG, April 19 (By Mail). —For the European observer the Afro-Asian Conference has already made a number of points indicative of the temper of this historic gathering. Few of them are new: this is not the first time that the voice of Asia and Africa has been raised. But at what President Sukarno described as the first intercontinental conference of colored people in the history of mankind, this voice rings with particular authority.

I write voice, not voices, for although there are wide divergences of opinion on as many subjects as exercise the minds of modern men, it is already possible to speak of the voice of the conference. This is, in part, due to the statesmanlike approach of the convening powers who, together with a number of other leaders, launched the Conference on a course that made unity on broad issues possible. From the first day the responsibility for creating disunity lay on those whose purpose in coming to Bandung was to make discord, not harmony.

In his opening speech, President Sukarno set the aims of the Conference in these words: "It is a body of enlightened, tolerant opinions which seeks to impress on the world that all men and all countries have their place under the sun—to impress on the world that it is possible to live together, meet together, speak to each other, without losing one's individual identity; and yet to contribute to the general understanding of matters of common interest, and to develop a true consciousness of the interdependence of men and nations for their well being and survival on earth."

WHAT ARE, at this stage, the main lessons of the Conference for a "white" observer?



SUKARNO

First I would place the lessons that the leaders of peoples that lay but yesterday under the yoke of colonialism in its classic form are today on their guard against "colonialism in modern dress"—a skillful and determined enemy that appears in many guises and does not give up its loot easily, as Sukarno reminded the Conference. In this respect the Conference is a "Hands Off" warning to those imperialist monopolies who see in the newly awakened lands of Asia and Africa promising sources of super-profits.

Second, the Conference indicates a new sense of responsibility for the fate of the world among peoples who till recently had little chance of making their voice heard, let alone of taking any action.

The peoples of Asia and Africa who sometimes qualified their criticism of their "white" masters by admiration for technical skill have now discovered that "western" science and techniques have led to the unleashing of forces whose potentiality for evil no man truly

knows. No observer here can have failed to notice the note of reproach that has tinged statements by such statesmen as Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, Sir John Kotelawala and others when they turned to consider the "bankruptcy of force" to which the "white man's" much-vaunted superiority in techniques has led.

NOR HAS that other "monopoly" of those who for so long ruled Asia and Africa—their knowledge of the art of government—escaped criticism at Bandung. I am not referring here to the ghastly heritage of poverty and disease left by the exploiting powers when their days of "governing" the colonies ended, but to the failure of the Great Powers of the West to manage their own affairs in a manner consistent with civilized standards of life.

"The political skill of man has been far outstripped by his technical skill," said Sukarno, "and what he has made he cannot be sure of controlling." Men in high power, he continued—and he was not, I venture to think, referring to Asians—are thinking rather of controlling the world than of the well-being of man.

The great powers have failed to achieve peace, said Kotelawala for Ceylon, and have made it perilously difficult for others to maintain, because their negotiations have been tainted by mutual suspicion and mistrust and their policies governed and conditioned by a panic-stricken race for military superiority.

"The nations on whom the responsibility has hitherto devolved of preserving the world's present armed truce, of planning its future peace, are at a loss," he went on. "They are hag-ridden by the demon of progress... neither their science nor their statesmanship can afford them any protection."

BUT HAS the Bandung Conference been convened merely to let Asian and African politicians work off their disillusionment with the West's failures?

The peoples of Asia and Africa, said Kotelawala, have a special authority to speak in the councils of the world because they can come to the conference table weak and relatively unarmed and are thus not haunted by suspicions of each others' strength.

This brings me to the last of the lessons which at this stage the Conference has taught us—from the sense of having suffered deeply, from the realization that the material superiority of their masters has been proved a hollow sham, from their awareness of present dangers of a war of annihilation, the peoples of Asia and Africa have been roused to a new appreciation of moral values.

'NEVER AGAIN,' 100,000 VOW AT AUSCHWITZ CEREMONY

By SAM RUSSELL

AUSCHWITZ, Poland. — Over 100,000 people gathered here from all over Poland and Europe, vowed that never again would they allow the horrors of Auschwitz to be repeated.

Delegates from 16 European countries and from every town and region of Poland were commemorating the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the death camp—one of 21 which the Nazis set up in Europe.

Between the ruins of the two monster crematoria and gas chambers through which over 4,000,000 people were sent to their death, a simple memorial sarcophagus has been erected. Around us were the electrified

barbed-wire entanglements, the huts, the barracks and the gaunt skeletons of the Nazi watchtowers which made Auschwitz, together with nearby Birkenau, the biggest and most terrible Nazi death factories.

One by one the representatives of 16 countries came and reverently deposited the ashes of their compatriots in the urn of the sarcophagus.

Premier Cyrankiewicz, of Poland, who was a former prisoner at Auschwitz, opened the simple ceremony, and the mother of the Soviet Resistance heroine Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, led the group of Soviet delegates, who also laid wreaths while the enormous crowd stood bareheaded in final tribute.

Today's Happenings in Brief

Deserts Diem

SAIGON, Indonesia, April 26.—Opposition from within his own forces today beset American-backed Premier Ngo Dinh Diem. It was reported today that the Army's inspector general, Gen. Nguyen Van Vy, fled to the mountain resort of Dalat with his family last Saturday.

Bar West Berlin Rally

BERLIN, April 26.—West Berlin officials today banned a rally scheduled for tonight to protest Nazi rearmament, in the "Boogie Club" of the American sector. A similar rally last week in a casino in the British section was broken up and more than 70 were arrested.

Brazil Amendment

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 26.—The Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved a constitutional amendment for indirect election of Brazil's president by members of Congress. This still requires a two-thirds vote of both houses for approval.

Pushes Highways

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Eisenhower prodded Republican Congressional leaders today to get moving on his highway construction program.

Bricker Amendment

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) said tonight the White House apparently prevented Secretary of State John Foster Dulles from testifying on the Bricker amendment, curbing the President's treaty-making powers.

Iowa Still at War

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 26.—As far as Iowa is concerned, the U. S. is still at war with Korea, Atty. Gen. Dayton Countryman has ruled.

Countryman was asked if servicemen still may hunt and fish without a license as provided under Iowa law when the nation is at war. He ruled that an executive order signed by President Eisenhower last Jan. 31 affected combat pay but did not terminate the war in Korea.

Chou Visits Djakarta

TOKYO, April 26.—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai arrived at Djakarta from Bandung today to begin a state visit to Indonesia, a Peking broadcast reported.

Chou had been asked to extend his visit to Indonesia after the Afro-Asian Conference as a state guest.

'Borrows' Plane, 4 Die

VALENCIENNES, France, April 26.—A twin-engine British Royal Air Force plane "borrowed" by Manik Agnani, 20-year-old home-sick Indian airman who never learned to fly, crashed on a runaway flight from Britain early today, killing four persons including the untrained ground crewman himself.

Stocks at New High

Stocks yesterday reached new highs since 1929 on reduced volume. Industrial shares reached the highest peak in history. Rails were the best since Oct. 26, 1929.

Gains ranged to \$3.50 a share in Zenith in the main list to \$10 a share in International Business Machines.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

NEW IDEA

Senator Knowland now proposes to divide China into two parts. He seems to be having better luck at dividing the Republican Party.

Arms Cut Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) suggested yesterday that President Eisenhower meet "unofficially" with the leaders of nine other world powers to discuss disarmament problems.

He spoke before the "American Veterans of the Elbe River Link-up." This organization has voted to accept an offer of Soviet army officers to attend an "Elbe River Reunion" in Moscow next month.

Confirms Tap Data

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas told House investigators today he is sure he was "conservative" in reporting that 58,000 phone wiretaps were ordered in New York City in 1952.

His letter to Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of a judiciary subcommittee was published at the resumption of hearings on bills to authorize wiretapping in national security cases.

Protest Corsi Ouster

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26.—The Grand Council of the Order of the Sons of Italy will protest the firing of Edward Corsi, former special adviser to the U. S. State Department, it was announced today.

The council said a protest would be made in a formal letter to President Eisenhower.

Ike Statements Today

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Eisenhower will hold a news conference at 10:30 a.m. EDT tomorrow.

A Treatment in Cancer

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Two University of California scientists reported today that doses of radioactive phosphorus may substantially improve the survival prospects of breast cancer patients.

Drs. Bertram V. A. Low-Beer and H. Glenn Bell told the Inter-American Congress of Radiology that they have been using the "atomic medicine" since 1951 as a supplement to the standard breast cancer therapy—surgery and X-ray.

Deny Quemoy Report

TAIPEI, Formosa, April 26.—Chiang Kai-shek's premier O. K. Yui told legislators today that the U. S. was not demanding the evacuation of Quemoy and Matsu, in answer to reports that Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had flown here from Washington to demand their evacuation in return for a cease-fire.

Japan's Guests

TOKYO, April 26.—Delegates to the Bandung Conference from Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo tomorrow for visits as guests of the Japanese government.

UNESCO Job Case

GENEVA, April 26.—Jacques Mercier, attorney for three former American employees of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, announced today that his clients will ask for "very large damages if they are not reinstated."

The three are David Leff, Peter Duberg and Mrs. Annette Wilcox, fired last year for their refusal to appear before a "loyalty" board.

Mercier appeared before a three-man international tribunal. "I read somewhere," Mercier said, "that even to sell pianos in America you have to have loyalty clearance."

New GI Loan Rule

WASHINGTON, April 26.—GI home loans in the future will require the buyer to make some down payment to cover settlement costs, the Veterans Administration said today.

GM to Press for 5-Year Pact; NAM Urges Union-Financed GAW Plan

DETROIT, April 26.—General Motors in a statement yesterday again indicated it would press for a five-year pact in the negotiations with the CIO United Auto Workers. The union has decided on a one-year pact, and under certain conditions a two-year agreement. There is general opposition in union ranks to another long pact.

Meanwhile the National Association of Manufacturers took up the ball here in the fight against the Guaranteed Annual Wage demand of the UAW with a proposal by Charles R. Sligh, Jr., chairman of its executive committee, that labor arrange GAW on a "do-it-yourself" basis.

"Say a company wants to offer 5 cents an hour," said Sligh. "The

union would then have its member workers okay the nickel for a dues raise. The union would get the money and organize its own compensation plan."

Sligh who attacked GAW as a "something for nothing" plan that would mean "the end of America as we know it," seemed to be in agreement with the pattern of a pact recently reached by the IUE-CIO in a Philadelphia plant where a nine-cent raise won from the company was put into a fund for supplementary layoff compensation. The IUE's leaders call it the "first" GAW victory in the electrical industry.

The UAW's leaders here have not yet commented on the IUE's agreement for GAW at the ex-

pense of wages.

GM's new pressure for a five-year pact came in another of its public statements in which the corporation boasted of increased employment, and claimed that earnings of workers in first quarter of 1955 averaged \$103.79 for an average 44.2 hour week. Recalling that when the pact was signed in 1950 high hopes were held out for it, GM said "that it had fulfilled the promise held out for it is now a matter of record."

The Ford Motor Co., in parallel negotiations with another UAW team, has been issuing statements along similar lines.

Both groups of negotiators were reported getting down to the "hard" negotiating stage.

Claudia Jones Files Formal Application for Parole

Application for parole has been filed by Claudia Jones, Communist leader and Smith Act defendant now confined in Alderson

Women's Prison, W. Va., it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

3,000 Strike At Atombomb Trigger Plant

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 26.—About 3,000 workers went on strike today against the Sandia Corp., maker of triggers for atomic bombs.

William Leverenz, president of the AFL Albuquerque Metal Trades Union said the workers would picket the three gates and the main street of Albuquerque that leads into Sandia base, the Army reservation that houses the corporation.

Leverenz said the union was striking after failure of negotiations with the corporation, a subsidiary of Western Electric. He said management offered a sliding pay raise scale of three, four and five cents an hour after the unions asked 14 cents. He said the unions also wanted improved sick leaves, a pension plan and greater security of the union shop.

However, the big break appeared over the corporation's intention to reduce the 24-day yearly vacation program to 12 days, with the difference to come in a 4.5 percent addition to the base pay scale.

"Our vacation is not for sale," Leverenz said.

Miss Jones, who was sentenced to a year and a day, entered prison Jan. 11 and is eligible to be paroled May 11. She was convicted as one of 13 Communist leaders, tried in New York Federal Court.

Supporters of Miss Jones are waging an energetic campaign to win her immediate freedom because of the grave condition of her health.

Committee officials urge that letters asking parole for Miss Jones be written to the Chairman, Federal Parole Board, 101 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. A formal hearing on Miss Jones, case is scheduled before the Board about May 2 or 4. The National Committee to Defend Negro leadership plans to organize a delegation to that hearing.

Phila. ACLU Conference Set For Tomorrow

PHILADELPHIA April 27.—The annual conference of the Philadelphia American Civil Liberties Union will be held Thursday at the Young Men's Christian Association. Panel sessions will discuss the "Federal Security Program," "Integration in the Philadelphia Schools," "Civil Liberties and State Legislation," and the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act.

Rosa Lee Ingram Must Be Freed! Demand Her Liberty on May Day at Union Square!

Scales' Conviction, Denial of Bail Called New Inroad into Freedom

Conviction of Junius Scales, leader of the Communist Party of the Carolinas, under the party membership clause of the Smith Act, his sentence of six years, and refusal of Judge Albert V. Bryan to continue him in \$35,000 bail pending appeal "marks a new inroad into the freedom of the American people," the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee declared in a statement issued yesterday.

A spokesman at the committee offices, 421 Seventh Ave., said that the committee "has consistently held that the Smith Act is an unconstitutional invasion of the individual's rights, and the conviction of a man for mere membership in the Communist Party appears to be in defiance of the Supreme Court's previous decision."

"For the judge to go even further and to deny bail is in clear violation of the Bill of Rights. The committee will do what it can to see that these injustices are cor-

Send Greetings

The Civil Rights Congress pointed out yesterday that Junius Scales, convicted under membership provision of the Smith Act in Greensboro last week and denied release on bail, can receive mail from his friends. His address is Forsyth County Jail, Winston-Salem, N. C.

rected by the Supreme Court."

Scales, grandnephew of the late Gov. A. M. Scales of North Carolina, was sentenced in Greensboro, N. C., U. S. District Court last Friday following a nine-day trial. The jury brought in a "guilty" verdict in one hour and 25 minutes, of which a half hour was taken up with the jury listening to the court stenographer read excerpts of testimony of Ralph Clontz, Jr., FBI informer and chief prosecution witness.

On the final day of the trial,

Douglas B. Maggs, professor of constitutional law at Duke University, testified that Clontz lied in three important points on the professor's alleged relationship with Scales.

Scales is in the Forsyth County Jail, Winston-Salem, N. C., awaiting his appeal to a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for his readmission to bail. David Rein of Washington, Scales' attorney, is preparing an appeal from the conviction before the Appeals Court. This appeal is expected to be heard in Baltimore before the three-judge high court this Fall.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, urged that telegrams, letters and other protests be sent to Attorney General Brownell to withdraw his objections to release Scales while his case is on appeal. He asked that funds to finance the appeal be sent to CRC, 6 E. 17th St., New York.

More Excerpts From Dimock's Decision Granting a New Trial

Following are more excerpts from the decision last Friday of Judge Edward J. Dimock granting a new trial for Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney in the New York Smith Act case:

MATUSOW'S STORIES developed gradually and his successive statements and "trial briefs" enable us to watch their unfolding. They unfolded in a way very different from the way one would expect that the testimony of an honest witness would naturally develop under preparation of the lawyers who expect to call him. In every case the effective thrust was finally given in connection with something about which Matusow had first given his interrogators a comparatively innocent statement.

Sometimes, even after a damaging tinge had been added to the original story, the color was deepened in a subsequent version. It is incredible that, with the search for advocacy of force and violence uppermost in his consciousness, Matusow's memory would first recall a matter to his mind in an innocuous form and, on some later occasion, recall the damaging feature indicative of the advocacy of force and violence.

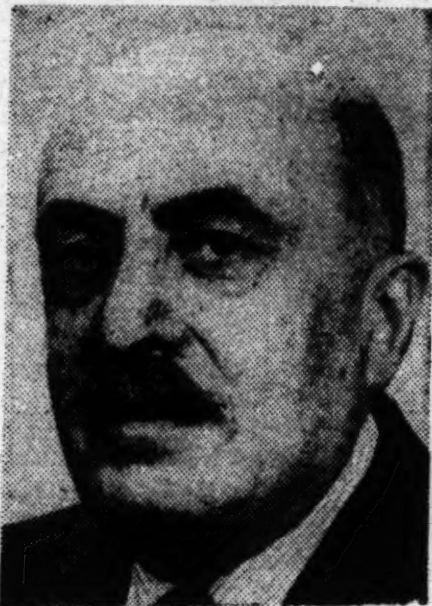
A good example is the story of defendant Charney and the situation in Puerto Rico. The 75 page report says that defendants Charney briefed Matusow before Matusow's trip to Puerto Rico and told him to make arrangements when he got there for the sending of a delegate to the World Youth Festival in Budapest. When Matusow spoke to the Government attorneys at the motor rendezvous, the message that Matusow was told to convey to the Puerto Rican Communists had grown to a statement that they should first fight for Puerto Rican independence and then for Communism.

By the time of the next session, Matusow "remembered" that Charney had said that the Communist Party of Puerto Rico would be leading in that fight assisted by the Communist Party of the United States. By the time that Cohn wrote his trial brief, Matusow's memory had got as far as to recall that Charney had said that the United States, because of Puerto Rico's position as a key military base, would not give it up and that therefore the Communist Party of the United States must work for the overthrow of United States rule in Puerto Rico. Finally, when Matusow got on the stand in the trial, he "remembered" that Charney had also said that an independent Puerto Rico would help destroy the United States bases and cripple the Caribbean defense.

Here we have a case where an informer, knowing that his hearer wishes information as to the advocacy of the use of force and violence by the Communist Party, recalls a conversation with a Communist leader. At first he remembers only that the leader said that the Puerto Rican Communists ought to send a delegate to the Budapest Youth Festival but, after "remembering" a series of successively more damaging statements, ends with the recollection that the leader had said that the Communist Party of the United States should help the Puerto Ricans to obtain their independence in order to cripple the Caribbean defense of the United States. It is incredible that this was merely improved recollection.

Other instances are the reports of advocacy by defendant Johnson and by Henry Winston of aid to Russia in the event of war.

ANOTHER THREE-STEP build-up was the case of defendant Perry. Neither the 75 page report nor any of the reports of the motor



TRACHTENBERG

car rendezvous mentions Perry. At Matusow's second interview, however, he remembered that Perry had made a speech at which he advocated the establishment of a Negro nation in what Perry called the Black Belt in the South. Working with Cohn, Matusow added that Perry had said that only under a government of socialism run by the Communist Party could the Negro nation be established and that the only way that this could be done was by the overthrow of the capitalist system and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. By the time that Matusow testified on the trial he had recalled that Perry had said in this speech that, as a condition to setting up this Negro nation, "the working class led by the Communist Party would have to forcibly overthrow this bourgeoisie."

Another example of Matusow's delayed action recollection is the case of Mrs. Wallach and what Matusow called the "Glass of Water Theory." That theory, the substance of which appears in the officially approved "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," is that all changes must be violent. At the motor car rendezvous Matusow recalled that he had been taught the "Glass of Water Theory" at the Marxist Institute. He never told of recalling anyone named Mrs. Wallach until his conversation with Cohn.

THUS DOES THE HISTORY of the development of Matusow's testimony on the trial demonstrate its falsity. That history was not available to the jurors who presumably believed the testimony. They had but four things before them to indicate Matusow's unreliability.

FIRST, there was Matusow's bearing as a "flip" or "glib" witness, a description with which one of the assistant United States attorneys was led to agree on the hearing of this motion.

SECOND, there was his manner of delivering the several clichés about force and violence. That was so different from the recounting of the less damaging part of his testimony as to suggest interpolation to me.

THIRD, there was the fact that certain parts of the 75-page report which were submitted to the jury had recounted episodes about which Matusow had testified on the stand but had recounted them without the clichés that made the testimony damaging.

FOURTH, the jury heard Matusow save the day by recalling just what was necessary to get into evidence the extract from "The Law of the Soviet State" after his first effort had been unavailing.

The evidence that is now for the first time available throwing light on Matusow's character and showing the history of the development of his testimony presents an entirely different question from that before the jurors when they passed on Matusow's credibility. There has become available since the trial, not only the certainty in the alternative that Matusow lied either when he testified or else when he recanted, but also the

absolute certainty that he lied in making statements in support of the recantation. The demonstrated falsity of these statements adversely affects the credibility not only of the recantation, but also of the original testimony. It is quite as likely that Matusow lied both at the trial and in support of the recantation as that he told a completely truthful story on one occasion and a completely false one on the other.

This proof of Matusow's propensity to lie, coupled with the results of my observation of him and of my study of the relevant writings in evidence, forms the basis of my estimate of his character. That estimate leads me to believe that his craving for importance and his need of money overcame any scruples that he might have had against perjury when he testified on the trial.

The newly revealed history of the development of his testimony furnishes internal evidence that perjury was committed. This internal evidence of perjury and my belief that Matusow had no scruples against it compels me to find that all of his testimony which attributed to the Communist Party or to any of the defendants an intent that the government be overthrown by force and violence was false.

Since I find that the prosecution did not knowingly present false testimony, see *White v. Ragen*, 342 U. S. 760, 764, the result of my finding of Matusow's perjury is not an automatic granting of the motion for a new trial.

The only statements which Matusow says were made privately by defendants to Matusow are Trachtenberg's statement as to "The Law of the Soviet State" and Charney's statement as to the desirability of U. S. Communist participation in destroying U. S. bases in Puerto Rico and wrecking the Caribbean defense. The questions remain whether, without this perjured testimony as to Trachtenberg and Charney, the jury might have reached a different conclusion.

With respect to the verdicts

Growing Militancy Noted In Schenectady Struggles

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., April 26.—Workers in this upstate industrial center are showing a rising militancy in current struggles.

The Mica Insular Co., whose 500 workers are in UE Local 333, has been shut tight since April 1 by a strike over contract issues.

Mica workers are demanding a general wage increase, the elimination of a discriminatory women's rate, an upward adjustment of skilled workers' rates which are out of line with rates paid similar groups of workers in the area, and other changes.

The key issue has been the wage fight, with the Mica Co. "standing pat" with a three-cent offer, while the workers have asked for 10 cents an hour more.

Albert Taft, Local 333 president, expressed the strikers' sentiments at the start of the strike when he said, "We are determined to man the picket lines until the company

comes across with a satisfactory settlement."

He also said then the union "is prepared to meet any time to reach a settlement."

The Mica strike has been strong with mass picket lines at the shop gates every morning, and more people joining the union. Spirit has been high. However, they need support and although there is evidence of rank and file support in GE and American Locomotive, so far none has been forthcoming from the local labor leadership. This in spite of the fact that the Mica workers gave full support to the recent struggle of the American Locomotive Co. workers who are in the steel union.

So far, also, no support has come from IUE-Local 301 in the big General Electric plant, although the GE workers are concerned with the Mica strike. District Council 3, UE (upstate) has voted full support, financial and moral, to the Mica strikers.

In GE itself, the workers in the departments are fighting hard on all kinds of local grievances. The move for work stoppages over grievances has been strong.

The policy of the IUE-301 leadership seems to be to ask the workers to "take it easy" on this fight over grievances, the argument being to save everything for the "big one"—meaning the IUE-GE negotiations on contract which expires Sept. 1.

Judging by recent stoppages in the big GE plant, more militant forces within the union apparently think that the best way to prepare for the big contract fight is to give full union support and leadership to the workers' struggles now.

New Blow to Jimcrow

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 25.

—The House of Delegates to the Texas Medical Association today provided for possible admission of more than 200 Negro physicians. By striking the word "white" from its 88-year-old constitution, the TMA became the seven southern medical society to remove restrictions barring Negroes from membership. Missouri was the first in 1949.

Bill McKie Sends \$5 for the Sustaining Fund

Bill McKie, that grand old man of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers, sent us a note the other day. "Enclosed \$5 for the sustaining fund," he wrote. "This is part of my promise to send you two each month."

This was one of several score contributions received over the past few weeks, as our campaign for \$100,000 began slowly to get under way. An Indiana worker, who comes through in every campaign not once but repeatedly, sent his first five of the campaign. A New Yorker apologizes for being late with her five, but it is "difficult for me to get out." A Buffalonian sends \$2, and there is \$5 for Joe North's "wonderful articles" in *The Worker*—sent in "the everlasting memory of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

From Rochester, New York, there is \$5. And the ever-present Phillips of Brooklyn sends \$1, then another \$1, then still another, all in the past couple of weeks. Departing from usual customs, Mrs. Phillips has a comment to make in a note accompanying one contribution. She disagrees with Joe North's criticism of the city for not keeping streets clean. She believes the people are at fault.

A Bostonian sends \$5, and wishes it were more because "I know how badly *The Worker* needs the money to carry in its good work in behalf of the working class." PRN of Manhattan sends his regular \$2 contribution to Lester Rodney, then there is another from the same source. It comes weekly. "You beautifully expressed my own feeling of in-

dignation," he writes to Rodney in connection with Rodney's column. "If it happened to OUR student editors..."

That precocious youth, Edward, now in his 20th month, sends the usual monthly \$2. Has been at it from the day he was born.

A group of garment workers, Edith and Harry, gave \$10 in memory of Lena Kaplan. And from some shoe workers came a contribution in honor of the memory of the old veteran trade union leader, the late Fred Biedenkapp.

There was \$2 in cash and \$1 in stamps from a hospital patient who sent along a letter he had received from Ben Davis in prison, in response to one of his own. Former Councilman Davis is now free, after 3½ years in jail under the vicious Smith Act.

A "faithful and long-time reader" sends \$2 "my monthly pledge as made in January." She writes she heard S. W. Cerson, Communist Party legislative director and frequent contributor to this paper, speak at the budget hearing at City Hall, and hopes he will write on the hearing for the D.W. "to stimulate" labor's efforts to win a better social budget.

There was \$150 from a Maine town, \$2.50 from Chicago; \$2.50 from an Iowa city; \$1 from Jamaica L.I.; \$5 from that veteran backer of our paper, Fred Briehl; \$9.50 from a Washington Heights collection; \$2 from a small Ohio town, and \$1 from a small Jersey town.

Another \$5 from Vineland, N.J.; \$3.15 from a small Connecticut town; \$5 from Los Angeles; \$1

from a small Mass. town; "rural Conn." sends \$10 (as always); a small Minn. town sends \$7.50 and there is \$5 from St. Paul, and still another \$55 from Minneapolis.

Clevelanders send along \$30.50, on top of \$500 sent earlier; and from Milwaukee comes \$62, on top of \$200 sent earlier; there is \$25 from the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee, and another \$5 from an individual St. Louis contributor; from Mexico comes \$50, sent by that ever-faithful supporter, Albert Maltz.

From New Mexico comes \$29, from a Chicagoan \$7. Joe North turned in \$51 collected at a meeting in Queens, and there is \$7.50 from a Philadelphian. A garment worker turned in \$10 and there was \$10 and \$5 from two furriers. A Westchester reader sends \$5 for Joe Clark's column.

A group of garment workers came through with \$40; there was \$10 from Toledo workers, \$5 from Detroit; \$5 from Boston, \$5 from Gary, \$6 from two friends in Providence; \$33 from Chicagoans; \$16 from a Brooklyn friend; \$2.50 from an upstate city.

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DEMOCRATS SHIFTING

ONE OF THE MOST welcome aftermaths of the Bandung Conference and Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai's call for China-U. S. negotiations is the shift in the position of the Democratic Party's leaders. Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson and Senators Sparkman, Kefauver and others have echoed the speech before newspapers editors of Senator George, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Like Sen. George they called on the administration to accept the proposal to negotiate with China.

Until not very long ago, the Democrats usually sniped at the administration for not being sufficiently aggressive and for even "appeasing" the USSR or China.

Ironically, George Meany, president of the AFL, who also addressed the same meeting of editors Friday, voiced a position that was much closer to the sabre-rattling position of Senator Knowland's "preventive war" crowd.

Labor should be ahead of, not behind, the Democrats on questions affecting peace or war. The trade unions should have long ago pressed the Democrats to drop their dangerous war line. The organized workers have greater antipathy to a war policy than probably any other section of the population. The Meanys do not speak for the rank and file workers.

Now that those forces with whom labor is politically aligned are retreating somewhat from their sure-to-lose warlike stand, it is to be hoped that the labor movement, to, will be encouraged to swing to a genuine position of peace; and as the first and most immediate step, to join with men like Senators Lehman, Morse, Kefauver and George and call for a sincere effort to negotiate a settlement in the Far East.

NEW PERJURIES?

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE is trying to recover from the blow administered to its evil informer system by Judge Dimock's order of new trials for Alexander Trachtenberg and George Charney.

That is the meaning of the announcement by the Department that it plans to rush a new trial in a matter of weeks, which may include a trial of Sidney Steinberg. Also that it seeks new grand jury action against Harvey Matusow.

Judge Dimock denied that the Matusow recantation was a "Communist plot" as charged by the Justice Department. He denied that the recantation was a lie, as the Justice Department had charged in this case and in the Clinton Jencks case.

Now what ground is there for trying Trachtenberg and Charney all over again instead of dropping their cases? The only evidence that the Justice Department had against them was perjured evidence. The Department must already be at work cooking up new perjured evidence for a new trial.

Instead of trying Charney and Trachtenberg again—for thoughts and words—the convictions of the rest of the 13 Communists convicted with them should be set aside.

What is needed is an investigation of the entire informer system, say by the Senate subcommittee on Constitutional Liberties. This should be done before the Justice Department gets more convictions through perjury. Meanwhile all pending Smith Act prosecutions should halt.

A WELCOME STEP

THE DECISION of the officials of Bottlers and Drivers Local 1345, Brotherhood of Teamsters to grant full seniority status and membership to 14 Negro workers who brought their complaint before the State Commission Against Discrimination is a welcome step. But it would have been far more welcome had these union leaders seen the light before their union was brought publicly on charges at SCAD hearings to cast a blot on the Brewery Workers Joint Board and the sister affiliated locals that had no share in the discrimination practices of the charged local.

The hearings of SCAD reminded us that there are still unions that resort to discrimination and, as we know, some of them, especially in railroad, resort to even worse practices than Local 1345. It is a reminder to the labor unions that they had better clean their own house to right a longstanding injustice and avoid a public display of their ugliest features.

It is equally important to point out, however, that the main source of discrimination, by far, is the employers. On occasions employers hypocritically blame the unions for their own discriminatory hiring and upgradings. SCAD should concentrate its main efforts on wiping out discriminatory practices in the numerous fields of the state that are still hilly-white or where a Negro or a Jew is hired for only token display. In that effort SCAD will find most unions eager to cooperate.

IT APPEARS that a campaign is under way for right-to-muzzle legislation as a companion to the "right-to-scab" laws now being pushed by union-busters in the states. It also appears that just as Texas has been viewed as the birthplace for the misnamed "right-to-work" laws, so the state of Wisconsin may give forth the first of the new breed of anti-labor laws.

Watch Madison, Wis., on the fate of the Catlin bill, a measure to make it unlawful for unions to participate in political action or contribute anything of value to a candidate or political party, whether in local or federal elections. It would even bar paid officials of a union from soliciting voluntary contributions for political purposes.

In short, the Catlin bill holds that a union should be limited to its narrow economic functions and leave politics to the two old parties in which workers do not have much of a say. An interesting pattern is thus unfolding: while a network of federal and anti-labor state laws are in effect or in the works, a union dare not as much as state its position in a campaign in which persons who voted for or against such laws are candidates. The Catlin bill would levy a fine of \$100 to \$5,000 and provide one to five years imprisonment for parties or candidates who accept political contributions from unions.

BILLS similar to Catlin's are in the works in several other states—all in the North, incidentally. The danger is that the labor movement will not take the new drive seriously, although both the AFL and CIO official papers this week are sounding the alarm on the Catlin bill.

Most of labor did not take seriously the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law that bar financial contributions for Con-

World of Labor

by George Morris



They Now Seek to Bar Labor Political Action

gressional or Presidential candidates. But experience with the CIO's PAC and the AFL's LLPE on fund raising has proven that T-H ban is a serious obstacle.

Now comes the Catlin pattern that expressly bans any form of political participation by a union. Some of us may make nothing of it, feel sure a bill like that cannot possibly pass in this land of the free and home of the brave. But the Wisconsin House passed the Catlin bill by 54 to 35, and a drive is on to whip the bill through the Senate for sure signing by Gov. Walter J. Kohler.

LABOR in Wisconsin staged a fine unity demonstration at the hearings on the bill. But the Republicans in Wisconsin, as in other states, are riding roughshod over the sentiments of the people because they are racing with time. They have seen the trend in the 1954 elections and in municipal polls since then. They see it points to their defeat in 1956—if, of course, the trend of rising political action by labor continues. Their tactic, therefore, aims not so much to win labor, as to undermine it as a political force.

This also accounts for the increased emphasis on state anti-labor legislation. Congress, despite the reverses suffered by the Republicans last November, is still mainly under reactionary

influence. But neither is the administration able to get everything it wants in Congress. There is a sort of stalemate on matters affecting labor legislation.

Main attention, therefore, is going to the state legislatures, where Republicans have found picking a little better, but by no means as good as in the past several years.

One important sign of a reverse from the traditional pattern of Republican support in the out-state rural areas is the growing trend of labor-farm unity on legislation. On a national scale this expresses itself in an active support by the AFL and CIO for full parity supports for farmers as against the less favorable proposal of the administration. The farm organizations are reciprocating with support of labor.

Most significant in that respect is the support the 165,000-member Missouri Farmers Association is giving labor of that state in the fight against the "right-to-work" bill in the legislature.

In some respects, therefore, we are witnessing a race: increased political action by labor and a growing trend towards labor-farmer and Negro-labor cooperation; increased efforts by the enemies of labor to undermine union security through the "right-to-scab" laws and now with companion laws to outlaw political action by unions.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

29 Countries, and Who Are the Foreigners?

THE BIG business newspapers in writing about the Bandung conference have assured their readers that old-time colonialism is a thing of the past.

In fact they told their readers that communism was now imperialist.

But when the 29 nations at the Asia-Africa conference adopted their final communique there was no mention of this so-called "Communist imperialism." On the contrary, the two Communist nations at Bandung agreed with the 27 non-Communist and anti-Communist governments in a pure and simple condemnation of colonialism and imperialism.

Why did the advice of the capitalist press and of Carlos Romulo find no echo at Bandung? Well, let's run down the list of Bandung nations.

WHICH of these 29 countries have foreign armed forces on their soil? Which have foreign firms running their resources and industries?

And who are the foreign forces? If Russian, we'll admit to "Communist" imperialism. If American we'll admit to American imperialism.

There are foreign military forces including air, land and sea forces, in Pakistan, Turkey, South Vietnam, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Yemen and Gold Coast. The nationality of these forces? Primarily American, secondarily British and French. How about the Russians? None at all in any of these lands.

What about foreign firms controlling vital natural resources (like oil in Saudi Arabia and Iran, rubber in Liberia, etc)? Each of the above list is subject to control by foreign firms to a lesser or greater degree. Nationality of the firms? U. S. in the first place, British, French secondarily. Russian, none.

The remaining of the 27 non-Communist lands also have Wall Street firms or British and French and other capitalist firms operating on their soil in such a way as to control to a greater or lesser degree the economic destinies of the country. These include Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Sudan, India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon.

WHAT about the Russians? They have in the case of India, embarked on a program of industrial developments, like building a million-ton steel mill for India.

But the conditions are diametrically opposite from the British or American firms in India, or Iran and Saudi Arabia. Under the Soviet-Indian agreement, the Soviet Union builds the plant and at a lower rate of interest than any capitalist firm will give, provides all the equipment, which then becomes the property of India, whose economic sovereignty is not infringed one iota.

WELL, then, what about the two lands not mentioned so far, China and North Vietnam? These are Communist led countries. But USSR has no mili-

tary missions or bases in either country. Russia has no investments or economic control.

On the contrary, in the case of China, the Soviet Union is supplying the equipment and technical help to industrialize China more rapidly than any other Asian land. And all this without establishing an ownership or control over the industries as is the case when Wall Street firms, or London firms or French firms move in.

PERHAPS the most dramatic illustration of what colonialism is today comes in a column by Joseph Alsop in the N. Y. Herald Tribune (April 25) in which he interviews President Yanaihara of Tokyo University. Alsop writes from Tokyo:

"Japan," says president Yanaihara firmly, "is now America's barking dog. We now bark or bark not as the signal may be given."

Alsop further quotes the University chief as saying: "All Asians fear 'American imperialism' and American belligerency."

How can Japan attain full independence? The head of Tokyo University says, according to Alsop: "The first and most essential thing is to get all American armed forces out of Japan immediately."

Not a country in Asia or Africa can say get out to the Russian armed forces, because there are not any in those lands. So it should be apparent, even to the newspaper bird-brains who scream about "Communist imperialism" why the Bandung Conference didn't fall for such nonsense.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

TO OUR READERS

How do you like pages six and seven these days? Let us know.

We want to make it even better with your help.

Do you watch television? Listen to radio? Go to the movies? Theatre? Concerts? Opera? Ballet? Art Shows? Interested in literature, baseball, chess, jazz, tennis, golf, horses, science and history?

Then how about telling us about it! The very next time you see or hear a TV show, movie, play, sports event, piece of music, painting or book that you liked or disliked, drop us a few lines.

It goes without saying that we are interested in getting your comments on any piece of writing that goes into these two cultural and sports pages, including your views on how to improve same.

Address your remarks to David Platt, Feature Editor, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.

FROM OUR READERS

Dear Dave:

Recently on the "Medic" program on Channel 4 there was a very unusual program dealing with a young Negro child and her relationship with the medical staff and the nursing staff, all white except for a Negro nurse and of the love and affection shown her by a white woman patient suffering from cancer of the jaw. This was a most sympathetic presentation and deserves favorable comment since it is indicative of what the networks can do and should be doing. Enclosed is \$1. for your fund drive.

H. B.

Dear Mr. Platt:

I am enclosing herewith a communique written by my irate spouse while viewing Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" TV program on book censorship last Tuesday night (April 19). Thought you might like to peruse his objections since we appreciated so much your coverage of the Columbia University sessions recently in The Worker.

The enclosure was a copy of letter sent to Mr. Murrow which we reproduce in part:

"While I would agree that it is good to reveal to the light of television the activities of Mrs. Smart of Liberty Street in her drive to reduce our children to read only what she thinks are good, I was shocked by the weak and scared people chosen to speak in rebuttal. The menace to free thought turned to a reality as I listened to the school librarians and first educator who spoke. They were, if not actually frightened, certainly intimidated to submission by the demands of a Mrs. Smart. The final speaker, librarian and ALA director, put up a mild defensive protest. Are we to calmly sit back and on the say-so of a single citizen deprive our children of the opportunity to read Charles Beard, Pearl Buck, Carl Sandburg and the host of others including Karl Marx? Here's one parent who shouts 'NO!'"

"Unfortunately, I am only a bookseller and an ignorant man. I feel you have an obligation to me, to the thousands of other citizens who feel as I do, and to yourself to present on a later program some other educators and librarians who will aggressively defend the great writers and great writings so slyly maligned by Mrs. Smart."

O. D., Chicago.

(I agree with the above reader that the opposition to Mrs. Smart's book banning set whom Edward R. Murrow brought to the mike could have been stronger. I also think that this particular "See It Now" was an important service in the fight against literary censorship.)

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Baseball: Giants-Milwaukee (9) 1:25 p.m.
News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Sports, news (7) 6:45
Weather (2) 7:25
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Eddie Fisher (4) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Million Dollar movie (9) 7:30.
Big Night
Barry Gray (13) 7:30
Eisenhower's Press Conference (5) 8:30. If scheduled. Repeated (11) 10:30
Mr. Citizen (7) 8:30
Trotting from Roosevelt Raceway (13) 8:30
Play: A seacoast in Bohemia (4) 9
Impact: Night Mail (5) 9
Spotlight on Harlem (13) 9
Boxing: Ezzard Charles vs. John Holman (2) 10
This Is Your Life (4) 10

Red Barber's Corner—Willy Mays, guest (2) 10:45
Chronoscope (2) 11
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

Baseball: Giants-Braves WMCA 1:30 p.m.
News, WOR, WRCA, WCBS 6 p.m.
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
John Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Frank Sinatra WRCA 8
Groucho Marx WRCA 9
Bing Crosby WCBS 9:15
Eisenhower's News Conference (if scheduled) WABC 9:30

MOVIES

Marty, Sutton
One Summer of Happiness, (Swedish) Little Carnegie
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Class Slipper, Music Hall
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Aida (Italian), World
Stars of Russian Ballet (revival) 62

What's Become of Its Real-Life Heroes and Heroines?

'Salt of the Earth': A Postscript

Betty Millard recently spent some time in and around Bayard, N. M. where 'Salt of the Earth' the movie that screen writer Michael Wilson, director Herbert J. Biberman and producer Paul Jarrico made in co-operation with the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The following report on her trip appeared in a recent issue of 'Latin American Today' of which she is the editor.

By BETTY MILLARD

You know you're in the right place as soon as you open the door and step in. The first things that hit your eye are the twice-life-size photos of "Ramon" and "Esperanza" and a blowup of the scene in which "Ramon" has to be restrained from taking a poke at a company foreman.

Then "Ramon" comes toward you in person, smiling, hand outstretched, welcoming you to Bayard, New Mexico, and to the headquarters of Local 890, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers—a town and a union now world-famous because of the remarkable film Salt of the Earth.

"Ramon" is, of course, Juan Chacon, who played himself as president of Local 890 two years ago and still is its president. "Esperanza" is Rosaura Revueltas, the noted Mexican actress who played his wife and who was expelled from the U. S. before the shooting was finished for taking part in the film.

Salt of the Earth, you will remember, told the story of the bitter 15-month strike of 1950-52 against the Empire Zinc Co. at Bayard, and how the miners' wives took over the picket lines and saved the day when an injunction banned further picketing by the men. Local 890 is almost all Mexican-American; the big issue was equality of pay and conditions with "Anglo" miners doing the same work.

In this fight Local 890 was spearheaded a struggle for equality for Mexican-Americans in the entire Southwest, and, by implication, attacking the whole principle of paying Latin Americans less for the same work, whether in the U.S. or elsewhere. Since this inequality is the foundation on which many corporate fortunes have been built, the mining company fought the strike tenaciously and with violence.

At the end of the film, after a final company attempt to evict the miners from their homes has been defeated, Ramon stands on his porch watching the retreating deputy sheriffs and remarks to

Ugetsu (Japanese) Beckman. Through Friday
Three Cases of Murder (British), Apollo.

Big Day (Jacques Tati-French), Waverly, Tues. and Wed.
Song To Remember (revival of Chopin film), 34th St. Theatre, Wed. and Thurs.

Man in White Suit (British) Greenwich. Also Adam & Evelyn (British)

Bread, Love & Dreams (Italian) and Master Plan, Riverside and Nemo. Through Friday.

DRAMA

Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.

Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)

Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden

Shaw's You Can Never Tell, Provincetown Playhouse, Fri-Sat-Sun.

Finian's Rainbow, Hudson Guild Community House, 436 W. 27 St. Fri-Sat.

Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse, 62 E. 4. Tues. through Sun.



Juan Chacon as Ramon and Rosaura Revueltas as Esperanza in "Salt of the Earth."

his wife: "This day, we have won." But, he adds, "It's not over yet. . . ."

What has happened to the union since the strike was won and the film made, and to Salt's actors, whose faces are now familiar in so many countries of the world?

As to the union, said Brother Chacon:

"They couldn't break us on the picket-line, so they're trying to do it in the courts."

Richard C. Berresford, manager of employee relations for the New Jersey Zinc Co. (Empire Zinc's parent) put it this way in testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor in Washington on March 16, 1953:

"We are not trying to destroy this union. . . . We are trying to give it proper leadership."

Mr. B. explains that providing "proper" leadership to Mine-Mill is not as easy as it sounds. The following is quoted from the hearing record cited above:

Congressman Gwinn: Well . . . if they (the union members) exercised their proper rights to elect better officers, that would clear up the situation, wouldn't it?

Mr. B.: You would think it would, but it does not . . . they feel perhaps that these leaders give them good service . . . and therefore why change? I do not think the average worker thinks very deeply on this nor realizes the implications. I suppose that is particularly true of the Americans of Mexican or Spanish background. They want good labor representation which they think this union is giving them, and they also want racial equality. . . .

One month later Clinton Jencks, Mine-Mill organizer and former Local 890 president, was indicted by a Federal grand jury, charged with falsifying his non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavit. After a trial in El Paso held in an atmosphere of 64-point scare headlines and with no Mexican-American on the jury (in an area where 60 percent of the population is Mexican-American), Jencks was convicted and sentenced to five years.

Maurice Travis, then Mine-Mill secretary-treasurer, was indicted in October, 1954, on the same grounds.

In Salt, Jencks played himself as the tow-headed Anglo organizer. He's affectionately called "El Palomino" (A blond pony) by thousands of Mexican-American families; I could see myself how he is loved and respected in Bayard and throughout the Southwest—as is his wife, Virginia, who also played herself.

Jencks volunteered for the Air Force after Pearl Harbor and was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross for his service in the Pacific. In Bayard, he amalgamated five locals into the 2,000-member Local 890, battled discrimination, in-

stituted a steward's system and a bi-lingual newspaper and laid the groundwork for the winning of the Empire Zinc strike and the making of the film.

The key witness against him was the remarkable Harvey Matu-sow, professional government informer who has now recanted his testimony against him in whole and in part. As we go to press, decision is still pending on Jencks' request for a new trial. Meanwhile he is free on bail, and working with the locals around Tucson, Ariz.

It's through the efforts of such leaders as Jencks and Travis that the metal workers of the U. S. found themselves at the top of an impressive chart published by the U. S. News & World Report on March 26, 1954. (The great majority of U. S. metal miners are organized in Mine-Mill.)

The chart showed the course of real income (wages in terms of what they would buy) for various industries over the previous four years:

	Change (Since mid-1950)
Metal Miner	UP 21.1%
Aircraft worker	UP 10.1
Steelworker	UP 7.3
Schoolteacher	UP 6.1
Railroad employe	DOWN 1.6
Auto worker	DOWN 2.0
Textile worker	DOWN 6.3
Farmer	DOWN 10.3
Hard-coal miner	DOWN 15.3

Mexican-American miners who made \$3 a day before the war are now making from \$12 to \$18 a day.

Have Mexican-American miners now won complete equality with their Anglo brothers?

Insofar as the dual wage scale has been eliminated, yes. But the better jobs still go to the Anglos—though Mine-Mill is breaking this down gradually.

As far as company housing is concerned, the Anglos still come off best here too. In a tour of other mining towns around Bayard—Hurley, Vanadium, Hanover—I saw the pattern was still the same: on one side rows of fairly comfortable, painted frame houses lining paved roads; and separated from them rows of smaller, unpainted, less comfortable houses on dirt roads. The one for Anglos, the other for Mexican-Americans.

But this, too, is changing. The strike won inside bathrooms for the Mexican-Americans at Empire Zinc, as well as paving and painting. Those who saw Salt will remember what an important part "sanitation" came to play as a strike demand—especially when the ladies got into the act.

(Tomorrow: Movie Art and Life)

Kayo the McCarran Act and All Witchhunt Laws! Join the crowds at Union Square on May Day!

Educational TV Gets A Jolting Setback

By MASON ROBERSON

The many good people who pinned high hopes on educational television were given a jolting setback with the announcement that Big Business is moving in on this front too.

The plan was announced with appropriate fanfare by Max Wyllie, author, radio writer and editor. His "filmed university" he says, has the backing of Columbia Broadcasting Co., New York University and an unidentified educational foundation which is supplying the funds.

As Wyllie describes it the idea is to hire professors to deliver a series of lectures before the cameras of a sound film studio. The series would then be peddled to various radio stations of chains for broadcast. A student interested in college credits could follow the course over his TV receiver and then go to a nearby college and take a final examination—for a fee. When such a student piled up enough credits presumably he could take a final comprehensive college examination—again for a fee—and thus earn a diploma.

According to Wyllie, under this plan everyone would gain. The producers of the "filmed university" would rake in a nice profit from rental of the series, the broadcasting stations would get theirs from sponsors, the colleges would profit from the examination fees and, as Wyllie puts it with becoming delicacy, the teachers "would share in some of the loot."

Wyllie was scornful of the idea that such a project could be handled over the 242 educational channels allocated by the Federal



Communications Commission for just such work. "Educational TV," he told reporters, "won't be successful until it's handed over to tough-minded practical fellows."

He might have added, although he didn't, that the whole plan of the big commercial broadcasting companies to move in on this field holds the promise of scuttling the still toddling educational TV before it has a chance to find itself.

The big networks did a similar job of scuttling FM radio. They offered identical—up to a point—service, and then used the many-sided pressures, available to them to force advertisers to stick to the AM bands. FM died aborning.

This new scheme has so many benefits in it for Big Business as to make one wonder why it didn't happen sooner. It strengthens their already powerful hold over our college students' minds, it offers new arguments against "wasteful government spending" on anything like school buildings, it clears the way for an intensified drive to grab those 242 educational TV channels and put them to work selling soap, cigarettes and Pepsi Cola.

And think of all those nice commercials you can mix in with the lessons.

At Union Square Friday

Bring the Kids to Gala May Day 'Hoot

"Bring the kids down to the Square!"

Yes, that's the good word being spread all over town. By whom? Why, by the mother and dads who were wondering what to do about the baby-sitting problem in order to attend Friday's (April 29) gala May Day Peace Rally at Union Square.

That's right—there's gonna be a special Children's Program starting at 4:30 p.m. at New York labor's holiday Rally. Free carousel rides for the kiddies, Peace-Balloons for all, and as if that isn't enough—a singin', sashayin' Children's Hootenanny put on by People's Artists!

So there you are. From 4:30 to 5 p.m. the kids take over May Day at the Square — and starting promptly at 5 o'clock, the heart of labor's giant Peace Rally gets rolling. Prominent speakers from every walk of life—as well as rank



PETE SEEGER (above) will be among the topnotch folksingers featured at the Union Square May Day Rally this Friday. In addition to Seeger, the famed people's composer, balladeer Earl Robinson, singer Al Moss, balladist Betty Sanders, and a large fraternal Youth Chorus will entertain at both the Children's Program and regular portion of the May Day Peace Rally.

and file trade union leaders from AFL, CIO and Independent unions—will then address the gathering of New Yorkers convened to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of FRD's passing, and the 70th Anniversary of American labor's own May Day.

For a world at peace, for jobs and labor's rights, for the rebirth of America's beloved Bill — of Rights, for an end to jincrow—these are the fighting slogans thousands will rally around at Union Square on the 29.

Yes, all this, and a Children's Jamboree too!

SPORT TOPICS

joe collins must start all over

Meet rookie outfielder Joe Collins, the "Kid From Scranton."

"That's right," said Collins, a New York Yankee star since 1950. "I'm just a scrubbin', starting all over again in the outfield. I feel like I'm in another world out there in right field."

But is Collins kicking? Not on your life. He punched his new finger glove with a determined fist and said "right-field is all right with me."

"I've got to learn how to play that outfield all over again because I was at first base all last year and I've been there most of the time since I broke in with the Yankees. Some times when I grab the ball I find myself ready to make that short quick peg from first base to second base and I think 'holy smokes, I've got to heave it all the way to the infield.' So I wind up and let go."

"I haven't got the greatest throwing arm in the world but I can do well enough to make those runners respect me. And I always got along well enough in the outfield when I played there before. The big thing is to be in the lineup. That's what I really aim for. I want to play every day."

FOR THE FIRST time since Collins became a Yankee regular in 1950 and played more than 100 games a season every year, it looks as if Joe has lost that first base job. He always inherited it every spring after Casey Stengel had tried various "phenoms" at the bag. This year Bill Skowron has developed into a potentially great star, perhaps the best Yankee first sacker since Lou Gehrig.

But Stengel, always personally fond of the Polish guy with the Irish name from the Pennsylvania hard coal country, still thinks Collins is one of his most dependable players.

"Even when he's playing the outfield for us, who's got any better first basemen than Collins around the league?" Stengel asked. "Ferris Fain at Detroit is laid up. Mickey Vernon at Washington is slowed up. Vic Wertz at Cleveland? He could get killed out there. The same goes for Walt Dropo at Chicago. Gus Triandos is pretty good at Baltimore. I know because I had him. But I'll still take Collins. The others—he's better than all of 'em."

"He's been just great," Skowron added. "After a game with Washington when a line drive almost tore my head off, he said I'd better try wearing a helmet out there and I took his advice."

COLLINS, as the Yankees embarked for Chicago on their first Western trip, wasn't a regular in the outfield—yet. He has seen only part duty with Hank Bauer, Mickey Mantle, and Irv Noren—doing most of the work, but they'll have to hustle to keep Joe out of the lineup.

"The only thing I hope is that I can keep playing right or center field when I go into the lineup," Collins said. "When you've been at first base so long you get used to that side and I know it would be hard to adjust to left field. But if Casey needs me out there—I'm ready—any time."

That's "rookie" outfielder Joe Collins.

Labor Wants a \$1.25 Minimum Hourly Wage! All Out to Union Square on April 29!

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Battle for the Minds of Men—Big Bomb Dept.

WONDER WHAT Dr. Salk thinks this morning as an atom blast "twice as big as the one which destroyed Hiroshima" is televised into millions of homes at breakfast time, and perhaps his kids go off to school chatting with other kids "Bet it could kill a million," "Aw, gwan, bet it could kill two million."

JUST A "DETERRENT for peace," and everybody in the world understands that perfectly well? What's the circulation of Life Magazine in this country and abroad? Our biggest weekly, isn't it? In it, Gen. Van Fleet, the man who as "UN" commander in Korea for the "free world" fervently uttered the immortal words "Thank God for Korea!" meaning he was glad the war happened, has the following to say about the Chinese islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

When the Chinese go to take over their own islands a few miles off their own shore, we should, says Van Fleet, "shoot back with atomic weapons . . . we have needed such a specific military target in the Pacific to prove to our friends and to the enemy as well that we mean business."

What say to this those who sincerely echo the thesis that "the free world" stands for the dignity and sanctity of individual life against those who hold life cheap? That Van Fleet and Life Magazine don't speak for the real America? Very true, but let us hear them say it out loud, and to Life Magazine and to their local newspapers. And by the way, that's hardly a good enough explanation to the people of the rest of the world. If you think it is, imagine for one moment a famous general in some powerful foreign country saying in that country's biggest magazine that they ought to hit the U.S. with atomic weapons over some islands in the Atlantic and they've needed such a specific chance to throw the bombs at us.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S level of discussion on the proposals to rid humanity of these terrible bombs. Harold Stassen, new assistant to the President for disarmament, said to the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association (N. Y. Times):

"There is a continuous effort in some quarters to foster the notion that if America on its own simply destroyed all of its modern bombs, peace would be promoted."

Whoa! Stop right there, please Mr. Stassen! Please give the name of one country or one person anywhere in this wide world who ever, anywhere, anytime, made the asinine proposal that America on its own destroy its own bombs.

Of course Mr. Stassen can't. But he should certainly be challenged to. He shouldn't be permitted to get away with such a bald misstatement, which reveals the frantic official effort to hide from our country the tremendous almost unknown fact that the offer stands for us to join tomorrow morning in an immediate and permanent ban on atom and hydrogen bombs with strict and fool-proof international inspection.

NOW WHERE DO the youngsters get such casual ideas about killing these days? The Daily News (twice the circulation of any other paper in the land) last week ran an article on the Strategic Air Force—just in time, "incidentally," for the opening of the movie of the same name. In it we read such things as the commander of a nuclear bomb squadron wing saying:

"There is absolutely no doubt that we can go anywhere we are told to go at any time and carry out whatever mission we are assigned. It would be purely routine."

And somebody else adding: "If I were to drop the big bomb with the degree of training we have, I couldn't miss."

The headline on the second article of this series read: "BOMBER CREWS ALREADY KNOW M-DAY TARGETS."

AND HERE IS sad testimony to the manner in which a literate and intelligent newspaper deserts all reason and twists itself into a pretzel for its "free world against the bad guys" line.

The New York Post ran an article entitled "H-Bomb Defense in Moscow Strictly Underground Talk." In Moscow, this story says, "there is little to indicate that the threat of atomic and hydrogen bomb warfare hangs over the world. Test air raid warnings are known. There are no buildings marked 'shelter.'" (Why those silly Russians don't even put big bomb blasts on television for the kiddies in the morning!) And now get this, and the emphasis belongs to the Post story, which puts it in italics:

"THE H-BOMB SHADOW LIES OVER RUSSIA, BUT THE KREMLIN SEEKS TO DIVERT THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE BY ORGANIZING MONSTER APPEALS TO SIGN 'IN DEFENSE OF PEACE' AND FOR THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF ALL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION."

Ever read anything so crazy? Imagine seeking to "divert" the world from the nightmare of atomic war with such silly side issues as peace, the abolition of these bombs, and the ending of the nightmare! Now what has that to do with the case? What a shoddy diversion! That's not the way sensible people like Val Peterson do, howling to dig a hole quick and pray, it's bound to come, inevitable.

I'm afraid the average American, no matter what his views on our capitalism and Russia's socialism, might appreciate a switch to the "Moscow line" of diverting the people from war to peace, shutting down the wailing sirens and shutting up the inevitable war booms.

If that be "pro Russian" to McCarthy, Knowland, Carney and Van Fleet, let them make the most of it.

(Now let's see if this darn rain ends in time for some fascinating Giants vs. Milwaukee baseball at the Polo Grounds, and like the man on the other paper said, "And let them take their H bombs the H out of here!")

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

ENGLISH BIKE—3-speed, hand brakes, tourist bag, etc. Reg. \$69.95 value. Spec. \$39.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking or 2 tokens.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.

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MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

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EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Daily Worker Sperry Talks Begin; Solidarity Forces Company to Negotiate

By HERBERT SIGNER

Union and company negotiators met yesterday in direct talks for the first time in the week-long strike of 9,300 CIO electrical workers at the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, L.I. Spokesmen for Local 450, IUE-CIO, conferred with Sperry representatives dur-

ing the day at the offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service at 341 Ninth Avenue.

Meanwhile, State Supreme Court Justice Irving L. Levey, who offer to mediate the strike issues was accepted Friday when injunction proceedings came before him, stood by ready to step in should it be necessary. Federal mediators reportedly "expressed anger" on hearing of Justice

Levey's action Friday. Their renewed efforts to bring the Sperry officials together with the union followed.

Strikers were said to be hopeful of a settlement on hearing that Sperry had agreed to meet Local 450 in face-to-face talks. The un-

Island newspapers, that "it has not yet made its final offer to the membership." A union statement issued Monday to all Sperry employees asks "What in the name of reason are they waiting for?"

The company is further charged, in the union statement, with having kept "another offer hidden in their back pockets" at the time of the strike deadline Monday April 18, and choosing to "stand by and let a strike take place" instead of presenting "this new offer for further talks."

Meanwhile, supervisory and clerical employees not directly involved in the strike returned to work without incident. However, this does not affect production which remains completely shut down as the 9,300 CIO production workers stand firm on the eighth day of the strike which, according to union spokesmen, is 100 percent effective.

District Council 4 of the independent United Electrical Workers Union (UE) unanimously voted Saturday its full support to the striking IUE-CIO Sperry workers. James McLeish, District 4 president, pointed out that Sperry is the biggest single employer in the New York-New Jersey area, and that the wage and contract fight of Local 450 is "of key importance."

McLeish sent a message of UE support to Joseph Fitzgerald, president of Local 450, urging him to "feel free to call upon us or any of our locals for any help."

UE Local 1227, Queens-Long Island also sent a message of solidarity.

Sperry Issues

The major strike issue is wages: The union has demanded a one-year contract with an immediate 18 cents an hour package wage increase. The Sperry Co. has so far offered no better than four cents each year for the next three years, and a binding three-year contract.

Other issues involve: Advancement, seniority, transfers, subcontracting, pensions and insurance.

The address of Local 450, IUE-CIO, is 201 Hillside Ave., New Hyde Park, N. Y.

ion's position has been from the first day of the strike that its committee "is, and has been ready to negotiate 24 hours a day, seven days a week until the problems are resolved."

The Sperry Co. said, in ads published over the weekend in Long

Fur Shop Chairmen Ratify Agreement with Associated

PARLEY ON FRAUD

SYRACUSE, N.Y., April 26. — A second conference on fraud in the sale and service of home appliances will be held in Albany shortly, Gov. Harriman said today.

biological examination must be made of the babies' formula. Also, new nurseries must have a nursery accessory room where babies can be examined and treated.

An agreement between the AFL Furriers Joint Council and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, affecting more than 8,000 workers in New York, was unanimously ratified by the union's shop chairmen Monday night, it was announced yesterday.

More than 400 chairmen attended the Council meeting, which also scheduled local meetings for the week of May 9 to act on the agreement. The employers' group has also ratified the agreement.

Terms of the agreement include a 20 percent increase in the minimums, the union label on all furs, an additional 0.5 percent of the payroll on pensions, some improvements in the vacation and holiday clauses and a whole series of measures designed to tighten union

and non-contracting control.

The traditional two-wage system, with reductions for those at work in the slack season between January and June, was spelled out as six percent for those earning below \$100 weekly and 7.5 percent for those above \$100. But no cuts are to take effect this year.

The employers originally balked on approving this agreement. The workers had been without a contract for several weeks while talks continued.

The union local meetings the week of May 9 will also act on nominations for the elections scheduled to be held in June.

BAR JOBLESS PAY FOR QUITTING CLOSED SHOP

A worker who refuses to join a union in a closed shop and finds himself out of a job cannot collect unemployment insurance benefits, the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has ruled.

The decision supported a local insurance office which said the action constituted "a voluntary leaving of employment without good cause," and ordered reversal of a decision by the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board.

Justice Francis Bergan wrote the opinion, which was concurred

in by other members.

The court's opinion, said in part:

"When there is an effective union agreement with the employer by which membership in good standing is a necessary ingredient to continued employment, a man who chooses not to have union membership necessarily chooses not to have work in that shop."

"This is quite as voluntary an act as most choices between one course and another."

"This choice amounts to an election by the employee not to meet a condition of the work."

"This, in our view, is such a voluntary separation from employment that the industrial commission was right in holding that claimant is not entitled to benefits under the statute."

District 65 Urges Members Join NAACP

District 65 of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union has launched a membership drive for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "in memory of Walter White," it was announced this week by campaign director Amy White Stokes.

The greatest tribute to the life and work of Walter White, Mrs. Stokes said, "is to build and strengthen the organization he led, the NAACP."

Members of District 65 are being asked to join the NAACP and to earmark contributions given to the current "65" Community Fund Drive to the NAACP. Membership in the organization is \$2 a year.

The NAACP is in a membership campaign in the New York area, and has set a goal of 25,000. Unions are expected to play a big part in this drive.

NEW RISE IN CITY WELFARE ROLLS

New York City's welfare rolls jumped by 3,558 in March over February to a total of 287,473 men, women and children, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy reported yesterday. The increase is a continuation of the upward trend in the city's caseload that was uninterrupted since December, 1953.

He said the figure reflects an increase in the city's unemployment which is now above 200,000.

Hope for Vaccine in State For 1,000,000 by May 15

ALBANY, April 26.—Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, State Health Commissioner, today expressed hope that Salk anti-polio vaccine for 1,000,000 will be available in the state by May 15.

At a news conference, Hilleboe said he was not the "least bit concerned" by reports that the anti-polio program in the state has been delayed.

Even if the vaccine is not available until June 1, Hilleboe said, the two-shot program for the first through fourth grade pupils could be handled. The second shots would be made available through clinics after schools close for the summer recess and before the polio season gets into full swing around July 15.

Earliest distribution of the vaccine must go to the South, where the polio season starts earlier than in the North and where the one-year to four-age age group is hit harder.

At the same time, Governor Harriman announced appointment of Hilleboe as chairman of a State Advisory Committee to coordinate distribution of the vaccine in the state.

Other members of the group included Dr. Leona Baumgartner, New York; Dr. Theodore Curphey, Forest Hills, and Nicholas S. Gersolde, New York.

Hilleboe revealed yesterday that the Public Health Council has taken steps to tighten the sanitary code to reduce infections in newborn baby nurseries.

Major changes, effective Sept. 1, provide that:

New mothers may have only two visitors in the hospital at one time.

A person having a diagnosed or suspected communicable disease is to be barred from work in nurseries or formula rooms until a medical examination shows there is no longer any danger of illness.

Hospitals must designate a member of the medical staff to serve as physician-in-charge, and a registered professional nurse to serve as nurse-in-charge, of the newborn baby nursery.

At least once a week a bacter-

Brewery Pact Against Job Bias Held Goal for Other Industries

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council hopes that the consent decree recognizing seniority status for 14 Negro brewery workers by June 10, approved by the State Commission Against Discrimination Monday, "will serve as a stimulant for comparable action shortly in other industries."

Declaring the agreement set a precedent in an important industry and trade union toward correcting the long-standing discrimination against Negro workers, the NLC said, "We are proud to have been associated with this fight."

Bernard Reswick, counsel for the Urban League of Greater New York, declared, "The work of New

York City's brewers, the brewery unions and the S. C. A. D. in arriving at this agreement paves the way for a new and democratic era in the brewing industry. . . ."

It said the league referred most of the 14 complainants to the SCAD, and prided itself in its work over the past four years "which paved the way" for the agreement.

The status to be awarded to the complainants by June 10 automatically carries with it eligibility for union membership.

Alfred P. Dunne, president of Bottlers and Drives Local 1345, AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters, consented to have the 14, together with other employees of Group 2 status, proposed for union membership at the local's next membership meeting Sept. 29. Other

brewery locals, of the Joint Board accepted the same proposals by SCAD last January.

A 15th complainant was not named in the stipulation, as he had declined to testify, explaining he felt the union gave him his "fair share of work" but agreeing the union generally had discriminated up to now against Negro workers.

Under the agreement worked out, whose announcement interrupted testimony after three sessions of hearings by the SCAD, the union will submit for a year, beginning now, monthly records of its employment referrals to the commission.

Any other registration and referral policy records and books the commission feels necessary to establish whether discrimination still exists will be supplied by the union for the next 18 months.

Irving S. Colman, attorney for the union, insisted the hearings failed to establish discrimination.

The complainants said that while the consent decree marked a big advance toward job security, greater progress was hoped for. "In view of Group II status obtained by us, we will work for the progress of all brewery workers, Negro and white, in unity, in a democratic union," they said.

What's On?

MAY DAY PARTY, featuring Pete Seeger and other folk singers. An evening of entertainment, dancing, singing and refreshments. Sat., April 30, 8 p.m. Contr. \$1. Student Div., LYL, 229 7th Ave., 2nd floor, at 23 St.

Starts Saturday, April 30

"THE BOYS FROM LENINGRAD"

Last 4 Days

"Stars of the Russian Ballet"

STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 43 Sts.

CARMENT WORKERS / OPEN FORUM

The AFL-CIO Merger

What It Means to the Garment Workers

Speaker: George Morris

Wednesday, April 27

6:30 P.M.

Yugoslav American Hall

403 West 41 St., New York City

Admission 40c at door • Auspices: Garment Freedom of Press Committee